



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,514	02/19/2002	Ludwig Volkel	52203	3431

7590 12/18/2002

Herbert B. Keil  
KEIL & WEINKAUF  
1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

YOUNG, MICAH PAUL

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

1615

DATE MAILED: 12/18/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/076,514	VOLKEL ET AL.
	Examiner Micah-Paul Young	Art Unit 1615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.  
 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
     \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  
 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
     a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.  
 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                       | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.<br> |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)              | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)     |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.<br> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

**Acknowledgment of Papers Received:** Preliminary Amendment dated 2/19/02.

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 1, 3 and 6 are objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 1, there is no period at the end of the sentence. In claim 3, there is no period at the end of the claim. Claim 6 recites temperatures “-105C – 405C” which should read “-10<sup>0</sup>C – 40<sup>0</sup>C”. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
4. Claims 10 and 11 provide for the use of choline abscorbate for production of a drug, and as a food additive, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for

example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1, 2, and 6- 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Blackett et al (USPN 2,774,759). The claims are drawn to a crystalline choline abscorbate. The claims recite that the choline abscorbate is free from water of crystallization. The claims are also drawn to a process of making the choline comprising reacting ascorbic acid with trimethylamine and ethylene dioxide at a temperature between -10<sup>0</sup>C and 40<sup>0</sup>C.

Blackett discloses a crystalline choline abscorbate produced by reacting trimethylamine and ethylene oxide at 30<sup>0</sup>C (col. 1, lin. 15 – col. 3, lin. 13). The crystalline choline abscorbate has its water content removed through vacuum (Examples). These disclosures render the claims anticipated.

Also claim 6 is written as a product-by-process claim. Applicant is reminded that even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. Claims 1 – 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackett et al (USPN 2,774,759) in view of Spires (USPN 4,394,977). The claims are drawn to a crystalline choline abscorbate. The claims recite that the choline abscorbate is free from water of crystallization. The claims are also drawn to a process of making the choline comprising reacting ascorbic acid with trimethylamine and ethylene dioxide at a temperature between -10<sup>0</sup>C and 40<sup>0</sup>C. The claims also recite specific diffraction characteristics of the crystalline choline abscorbate. The claims go one to recite possible uses and embodiments for the choline abscorbate.

As previously discussed, Blackett anticipates the claimed invention (*Ibid*). Blackett however is silent to possible uses for the compound other than possible forms including pellets,

pills and capsules. Spires discloses embodiments where choline abscorbate and other salts are incorporated into pharmaceutical formulations and feed preparations (col. 4, lin. 28 – 35; col. 5, lin. 1 – 18).

With regard to claims 3 – 5 which recite the diffraction characteristics of the compound, it is the position of the examiner that these characteristics would be inherent to the compound recited in the art. Presented here is a crystalline choline abscorbate free from water of crystallization, and processed from reacting ascorbic acid, trimethylamine and ethylene oxide, at a temperature below 40<sup>0</sup>C. Barring a showing of unexpected results or evidence to the contrary it is the position of the examiner that the compounds of the present invention and the compound recited by the art are identical, hence having identical properties including diffraction characteristics.

Also the Office does not have the facilities for examining and comparing applicant's product with the product of the prior art in order to establish that the product of the prior art does not possess the same material structural and functional characteristics of the claimed product. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the burden is upon the applicant to prove that the claimed products are functionally different than those taught by the prior art and to establish patentable differences. *See Ex parte Phillips*, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1302, 1303 (PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1993), *Ex parte Gray*, 10 USPQ2d 1922, 1923 (PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int.) and *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977).

With this in mind one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to follow the teaching and suggestions in the art. A skilled artisan would have applied the compound of Blackett as suggested by Spires to include it in antibacterial and food supplement compositions

in order to improve an animal's nutritional diet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to combine these teachings as such with an expected result of a nutritious composition comprising crystalline choline abscorbate.

***Correspondence***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Micah-Paul Young whose telephone number is 703-308-7005. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4: 30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K Page can be reached on 703-308-2927. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7648 for regular communications and 703-746-7648 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1234.

Micah-Paul Young  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1615

M. Young  
December 16, 2002

